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Country programme document

Egypt

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Egypt is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $14,205,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $80,000,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2018 to 2022.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the second regular session of 2017.

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Programme rationale

1. Egypt is a low middle-income country with, as of January 2016, an estimated population of 90.1 million people, of which 37 per cent are under the age of 18.[1] Following the tumultuous events of 2011 and the subsequent political transition, recent socioeconomic and political reforms are encouraging, although implementation faces challenges. Since 2014, following a popular vote, the Government has enacted a new constitution with child-rights guarantees, introduced an ambitious economic reform strategy and, in early 2016, adopted and began implementing the Vision 2030 National Sustainable Development Strategy, which is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

2. Notwithstanding these reforms, monetary poverty has continued to rise and in 2015 reached 27.8 per cent (considered lower 'extreme poverty' by the national measure) — a more than 10 percentage point increase since 2000.[2] This rise coincided with a 2.5 per cent annual rate of population growth as of 2015 and a regularly increasing fertility rate that reached 3.5 in 2014.[3] Since 2011, child poverty appears to be increasing faster than that of the general population, and was 28.8 per cent in 2013. More than 9 million children are living in poverty, of which 79 per cent are in rural areas.[4] Thirty per cent of children are living in multidimensional poverty, with a rate of 37 per cent for under-five year olds.[5]

3. Despite important areas of progress — notably strong reductions in child and maternal mortality, high rates of immunization coverage, and almost universal basic education enrolment with gender equity — many gender, geographical and socioeconomic disparities persist. Infant mortality is highest in Luxor (41), Assuit (41), and Sohag (40), and the lowest rates are found in Matrouh (14), Menoufia (13), and Damietta (12). Neonatal mortality now accounts for more than half of child mortality. High rates (21 per cent) of stunting persist and there is emerging incidence of obesity (13 per cent of 5 to 9 year olds). Fertility rates for 15 to 19 year olds increased 21 per cent between 2005 and 2014 (to 75) across rural Egypt. Evidence for 2009 to 2014 shows that the new-borns of these young mothers have a 60 per cent higher mortality rate than those born to an older mother.[6]

4. Despite prohibitions on female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C), the practice remains highly prevalent, affecting 61 per cent of adolescent girls in 2014, with large regional disparities. It remains almost universal in rural Upper Egypt. The prevalence of girls aged 0 to 19 expected to undergo FGM/C is highest in Qena (91.5), Luxor (90.7), Aswan (86.6), and the lowest rates are found in Port Said (11.7), Damietta (10.9) and Matrouh (3.3). Gender-based violence remains highly prevalent and strongly justified among both female and male young people (15 to 29 years).[7] Rural/urban gaps in access to services and household living standards are compounded by differences in opportunities for children across governorates, between Upper and Lower Egypt and within urban slum populations and informal settlements.

5. Egypt is a state party to most human rights instruments, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child, including two of its three optional protocols,

[1] UNICEF country office in Egypt, Children in Egypt 2016: a statistical digest (tables 2.05, 2.06), 2016.
[2] Ibid (table 14.02).
[3] Ibid (table 2.02).
[4] Ibid (tables 2.06, 14.07).
[5] Ibid (table 14.12), national research by UNICEF and the Government using the multiple overlapping deprivation analysis methodology.
[6] Government of Egypt, Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2005 and 2014.
[7] Population Council, Panel Survey of Young People in Egypt 2014, p. 140, 2015.

and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. In its 2014 Universal Periodic Review, the present Government committed itself to many recommendations that would strengthen the domestic rights system, including measures to tackle gender-based violence and exploitative child labour and improvements in justice for children.

6. The new constitution of 2014 provides opportunities for improving the national child rights system. Article 80 explicitly mentions fundamental rights, including the right to identity, basic services and protection, including the provision that the state will establish a judicial system for child victims and witnesses as well as safeguards against detention of children. Two further articles establish minimum state expenditures on health (3 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP)) and education (4 per cent).[8]

7. Systemic weaknesses such as the quality of education services, poor pedagogical quality, weak learning outcomes, and challenges within specific areas of health and nutrition systems, linked to public/private health care and financing arrangements, are compounded by a growing population and pressures on household affordability. A 53 per cent rise in the number of births between 2000 and 2015 places increased pressure on maternal and child health services and on household standards of living.[9] Weak monitoring and accountability of the critical public social sector workforce further reduces the quality of the limited services available for the population.

8. Weak monitoring and accountability of critical public sector workforces and their dual private employment within the sector impose extra household costs, especially where public service quality remains suboptimal.

9. With over 21 million students enrolled in pre-university education, the Egyptian education system is by far the biggest in the Middle East and North Africa. Despite increased access to basic education over the past years, the most vulnerable children from poor families and remote areas are more likely to be out of school or at risk of dropping out of school. Even in school, half of the students do not learn foundational skills and perform at the bottom of international learning assessments. The teaching approach generally focuses on memorizing and recalling information rather than encouraging critical thinking, does not provide students with the skills they need to succeed in the labour market or to meet life challenges. Adolescents continue to face poor economic opportunities that constrain their social inclusion and their vocational training decisions. Unemployment remains a critical challenge, at 23 per cent for 15 to 19 year olds (2015); although declining from a peak of 28.5 per cent in 2014, females have a 50 per cent higher rate than males (partly reflecting increased labour force participation).[10]

10. Over the past two years, Egypt witnessed significant improvement in political and civil stability. The ongoing economic reform, however has had the unintended effect of increasing, in the short term, the vulnerability of the poorest households and even further exacerbating inequalities. Furthermore, the new constitution and the Sustainable Development Strategy (Egypt Vision 2030) provide a platform and emphasize the role of civil actors and non-government organizations in development. Continuing poor levels of public budgetary resourcing of social services, notably in areas of health, education and child protection, are compounded by weak budgetary commitments by multilateral development agencies.

[8] Government of Egypt, Constitution of the Arab Republic of Egypt, 2014.
[9] UNICEF country office Egypt, Children in Egypt 2016: a statistical digest (table 3.01), 2016.
[10] Ibid (table 15.13).

11. The growth in human movement resulting from national and regional instabilities has included large numbers of children. Egypt is an increasingly prevalent source, destination and transit country, with Syrians accounting for around 60 per cent of registered refugees and asylum seekers. By end-2016, there were 116,000 registered Syrian refugees in Egypt, of whom 44 per cent were children.[11] The remaining 40 largely originate from Iraq, Sudan and the Horn of Africa. The Government estimates that there are significant numbers of unregistered Syrians and others within its borders. Additionally, one in six 15 to 29 year old Egyptians aspire to emigrate within five years, and two in three unaccompanied Egyptian children report that the lack of job opportunities and poor living conditions in Egypt is a driver of their decision to emigrate.[12] There are multiple vulnerabilities for such children, and ensuring access to services is a complex and fluid challenge.

12. Emerging priorities demand greater focus in this programme cycle on particular intervention areas. The new country programme introduces an early childhood development (ECD) focus, in line with national reforms and government priorities, that bridges the first 1,000 days through to the early years of formal education. The child-focused social protection programme includes advanced work on multidimensional child poverty and deprivations as well as support to national, targeted conditional cash transfers for children living in poverty. An accelerated focus on social norms to strengthen girls' empowerment, minimize harmful practices and optimize positive parenting will deliver benefits across all programme areas in addressing systemic barriers to child rights for the most vulnerable. The special vulnerabilities for children on the move place additional demands on Government that UNICEF is well-placed to support, due to already established entry points in sectors including education and child protection.

13. Over the past years, UNICEF has improved its approach towards addressing this difficult programming environment. It builds on the organization's growing technical cooperation with key government partners in building evidence-based planning and monitoring. This includes: (a) key national partnerships for advocating and enacting a child rights-based programme in view of the 2014 Constitution and the national Vision 2030; (b) an improved and comparatively strong national system of statistics and information systems for reporting, monitoring and analytical purposes, including in social policy and planning; (c) the Government's adoption of an ambitious expansion of its social protection framework, with particular attention to targeted cash transfers for children's improved opportunities; and (d) a promising commitment by the Government to a substantial expansion of ECD access and quality.

14. These partnerships are informed by two key lessons learned from the 2015 mid-term review of the country programme and the strategic upstream utilisation of the Monitoring Results for Equity System (MoRES).

15. First, the mid-term review emphasized the merit of social norms-informed interventions as the critical strategy toward the elimination of violence against children.[13] These interventions require building positive parenting skills and creating a conducive environment in which social expectations and support facilitate the adoption of new and positive behaviours. Abandoning FGM/C, for example, calls for direct engagement with girls and boys and young women and

[11] United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (link).

[12] Population Council, Panel Survey of Young People in Egypt 2014, p. 71, 2015; International Organization for Migration, Egyptian unaccompanied migrant children, p. 20, 2016.

[13] Ibrahim, S, "Assessment of gender gap and opportunities in UNICEF Egypt country office documents", UNICEF country office Egypt, 2016.

men focused on their empowerment and life-skills learning. It also calls for local responses, including the strengthened community-level engagement of religious leaders, innovators and legal and medical professionals. This approach will be much more effective in addressing social norms-related programming in the new programme cycle, including early marriage, gender-based violence and violent forms of discipline.

16. Second, the broad application of MoRES from policy and planning levels down to service delivery makes it easier to detect and remove bottlenecks to effective interventions. Within the national maternal and child-health system, MoRES has generated better indicators to track bottlenecks, such as frequent stock-outs and the unavailability of physicians at government family-health units. It has strengthened the health management information system with built-in checks for quality information, real-time feedback and improved decision-making on points in the system requiring corrective actions down to the village level. It is now addressing shortcomings in parallel data for nutrition, with the potential for full institutionalization of MoRES within the central health management information system and improved application across other programme sectors.

17. The previous country programme cycle was a period of considerable volatility and change. Reforms since 2014 provide opportunities for a more focused, strategic and cross-sectoral programme beginning in 2018, built on a stronger knowledge base and new partnership realities with the Government. This enables an explicit focus within the country programme on ensuring *a fair chance for every child* that responds to key areas of disparity to minimize inequities, and on building positive behaviours and parenting practices to minimize vulnerabilities.

Programme priorities and partnerships

18. This programme of cooperation marks a shift in programming — now focused on expanding opportunities for the poorest children and mitigating the inter-generational transmission of poverty and inequity. This shift will take place through greater emphasis on social protection, minimizing disparities in service access and quality for children, and strengthening social norms and behaviours that support children's rights and well-being. The new focus will benefit from improvements in data collection and analysis, which will help to identify disparities and inform policy, including better understanding of the challenges in areas of weak quantitative knowledge, such as children and climate change, and childcare practices. The programme will address the particular vulnerabilities of children on the move through individual resilience strengthening measures.

19. In contributing to the United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (UNPDF) in Egypt, 2018-2022, the country programme is fully aligned with the Vision 2030 National Sustainable Development Strategy. This includes the expansion of the national social protection framework as a major strategy for poverty reduction, for which UNICEF will continue to be a key technical partner in collaboration with the United Nations system and the World Bank. Central to National Sustainable Development Strategy poverty reduction measures has been the scaling-up of cash transfers to reach children in 1.7 million families by mid-2017 and a commitment for further expansion. UNICEF will provide technical support to the Government to help generate evidence to strengthen the quality and coverage of the social protection programmes for poor and vulnerable children, including children with disabilities, and to enhance linkages to child health, nutrition and education outcomes.

20. The expansion of social protection programmes to reach larger numbers of poor children and their families requires strengthening parallel work to improve access to and quality of services for child health, nutrition, education and child protection. In health, this means building a more sustainable, responsive, low-cost system, focused on further improving neonatal survival. In nutrition, it focuses on prevalent areas of malnutrition, including stunting and anaemia, and the emerging overweight prevalence. In education, it is predominantly the challenge of high levels of access but weak quality, low learning outcomes and associated dropout rates. In child protection, enhancing the quantity and quality of the workforce along with the strengthening of policies and standards is required.

21. Because so many of the country programme interventions are dependent upon the behaviours of key duty-bearers, and a significant part of these behaviours are conditioned by social expectations, the programme places greater emphasis on positioning social and behavioural change to strengthen the impact of programme strategies. It will direct that emphasis to two major drivers of change: girls' empowerment and positive parenting. Tackling root causes will enhance programmes' impact across sectors, including social protection, child survival and early development, education and child protection.

22. The close UNICEF engagement with the Government in the national social protection framework has engendered a cross-sectoral country programme, with the linkages needed to tackle children's multiple deprivations sustainably. This approach will occur from the earliest stages of the life cycle in order to maximize investment dividends from children's development and learning. The approach is built on an ECD focus that links interventions from improved support for pregnant mothers through to the child's better prepared, timelier entry into primary schooling. The approach emphasizes neonatal survival and improved interventions for the elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, introduction of new vaccinations, improved nutritional standards and hygiene practices, and expanded access and higher quality early learning and development opportunities. It also addresses the weak quality of educational services; high rates of violence against children; and the effects of poor economic, civic and social opportunities for adolescents, their comparative social exclusion and the impact of harmful practices such as FGM/C and early marriage on adolescent girls, particularly in rural areas.

23. UNICEF will focus its interventions in areas of greatest vulnerability. It will target governorates with the highest entrenched extreme poverty and inequities, as well as governorates that afford the best opportunities in developing models of practice, including expertise in areas of urban programming, the challenges of slum communities and the particular needs of Upper Egypt.

24. In summary, the country programme is focused on promoting sustainable development with multidimensional equity for children. It aims to support poverty reduction efforts as well as the elimination of disparities through early interventions that represent effective developmental investments. It prioritizes interventions focused on strengthening equity of access for and equitable impact on all children. It will direct these interventions to easing barriers to children's opportunities and rights, in which ECD is positioned as a key means by which multiple threats to children may be addressed, and as a strategic mechanism for ensuring strong cross-sectoral linkages within the country programme.

25. This approach embodies the *fair chance for every child* principle at the centre of the SDGs, and is a necessary prerequisite for child rights and well-being. It informs the more integrated framework of the country programme, which comprises three components: (a) social inclusion and data; (b) survival and early development; and (c) learning and protection.

26. The **social inclusion and data** programme component will ensure that, *by 2022, poor and vulnerable children are better identified and increasingly benefit from child sensitive and integrated social protection systems and child responsive national policies and public spending.* UNICEF will work with partners to strengthen the knowledge base and enable the operational cross-sectoral linkages with the national social protection framework, especially including cash transfers that directly improve the equity of developmental opportunities for vulnerable girls, boys and (especially young) mothers. UNICEF will provide technical assistance to strengthen national capacities for the analysis of disparities and monitoring of child-related SDGs.

27. UNICEF will work with key government partners to generate and analyse data and strategic information, and strengthen evidence-based policy on cross-sectoral measures to minimize deprivations and eliminate extreme poverty. This comprises the following:

(a) strengthening social protection systems to provide appropriate responses to the needs of poor and vulnerable children, including those with disabilities; and

(b) increasing the availability of rigorous quality disaggregated data and analysis on children for more inclusive, equitable decision-making.

28. The **survival and early development** programme component will ensure that, *by 2022, more vulnerable children aged 0 to 6 years, have improved survival, and are nurtured and stimulated for improved early childhood development.* It brings together three subcomponents to promote synergistic, intersectoral approaches: health, nutrition and ECD. The health subcomponent focuses primarily on the neonatal stage of child survival and associated maternal well-being and postnatal care, with the key aim of accelerating Egypt's good progress toward reducing neonatal and maternal mortality while strengthening coverage of measures to particular at-risk populations. The nutrition subcomponent addresses weak progress in key areas of concern in undernutrition — stunting, wasting and anaemia in mothers and infants — alongside deteriorating trends in over-nutrition (overweight and obesity). The ECD sub-component emphasizes the importance of strengthening nurturing care in early years, comprising strengthened parenting and quality early-learning and education support, combined with adequate health and nutrition interventions within a safe, non-violent environment.

29. This cross-sectoral approach constitutes a strong, coherent way to address physical, cognitive and social-emotional development in the early years, provide children with the 'best start' for their health and development, prepare them and their families for basic education, and ultimately help them to benefit from and contribute to future individual and societal successes. It is an important investment that ensures a fair chance for all.

30. UNICEF will provide technical support for:

(a) building capacity within government to coordinate and effectively manage a comprehensive cross-sectoral early childhood development approach;

(b) strengthening national capacities to provide quality primary and secondary maternal, child and adolescent health services, particularly through an improved data management system;

(c) coordinating and strengthening institutional capacities to improve the nutritional status of children and women;

(d) ensuring more vulnerable children have access to quality formal and non-formal early childhood care and education opportunities through the scaling-up

of kindergartens and nurseries countrywide, alongside efforts to enhance the skills of parents and caregivers;

(e) strengthening the ability of parents and caregivers to provide nurturing care and positive discipline to their children, and access assistance from social support mechanisms when necessary.

31. The **learning and protection programme component** will ensure that, *by 2022, more vulnerable children, adolescents and youth experience improved learning and are increasingly protected from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect.* This covers children of all ages, but includes a focus on adolescents, especially girls, given their particular vulnerabilities.

32. UNICEF will support the Government in strengthening access to education for the most vulnerable children and learning quality. Its support in these areas will help to ensure learning, life skills, personal empowerment and active citizenship. It will help to build the capacity of policy and lawmakers in the development of policies and systems for prevention and protection, strengthen the social workforce's capacity to implement that framework, and promote positive changes in the knowledge and behaviours of key duty-bearers to children. UNICEF seeks to address violence against children in the home, schools and communities, using parenting programmes as the main entry point.

33. UNICEF will generate evidence and provide technical assistance to strengthen the national capacity to ensure increased access to quality formal and non-formal learning opportunities for the more vulnerable children, adolescents and youth, including children on move. To better protect and respond to violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect, UNICEF will provide technical support to enhance the skills to plan, monitor and budget for child protection prevention and responses; and to provide better quality prevention and response services, particularly for the more vulnerable children, including those on the move. One area of particular support to the Government will be enforcement of laws protecting children from harmful practices, such as FGM/C. UNICEF will also support actions to improve understanding of the impact of violence against children and reduce gender-based harmful practices (FGM/C, early marriage). UNICEF will work with partners to promote the improved participation of children and adolescents in decisions that affect their lives, and in civic engagement initiatives that amplify their voices, ideas and creativity.

34. Across all programme components, UNICEF key partnerships include, within government, the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Investment and International Cooperation, National Council for Childhood and Motherhood, Ministry of Planning, Monitoring and Administrative Reform, National Population Council, National Human Rights Council, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, Ministry of Health and Population, Ministry of Social Solidarity, Ministry of Education and Technical Education, National Nutrition Institute, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Youth and Sports and Ministry of Communications. These will be complemented by partnerships with other national actors, civil society and non-governmental organizations, religious leaders and academia. The World Bank and European Union continue to be important partners alongside United Nations organizations, including the World Food Programme, World Health Organization, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and United Nations Population Fund, plus the International Organization for Migration. Building on experiences in the current cycle, stronger partnerships with the private sector are envisaged. Private sector partnerships will follow the integrated corporate engagement approach and include

upstream work engaging businesses on child rights and innovation, and downstream work in fundraising and advocacy.

35. The **programme effectiveness** component will support efficient and effective planning, management, monitoring and quality assurance of the programme, and will ensure close linkages and coordination between UNICEF and the implementation of the UNPDF, 2018-2022, and the national Vision 2030. It will emphasize partnerships and advocacy, and key cross-cutting areas to support results across all outcomes. Partnerships will particularly focus on private sector partners for resource mobilization and on advocacy for child friendly business practices. Cross-sectoral approaches include communication for development, gender mainstreaming, integration of disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and support to subnational coordination.

Summary budget table

	(In thousands of United States dollars)		
Programme component	*Regular resources*	*Other resources*	*Total*
Social inclusion	3 000	15 000	18 000
Child survival and early childhood development	4 000	30 000	34 000
Learning and child protection	4 205	30 000	34 205
Programme effectiveness	3 000	5 000	8 000
Total	**14 205**	**80 000**	**94 205**

Programme and risk management

36. The country programme cooperation is coordinated by the Ministry of Investment and International Cooperation and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The UNPDF, 2018-2022, to which the country programme contributes, will be governed through inter-agency and governmental structures with oversight by the programme management team, reporting to the Government-United Nations UNPDF steering committee and the United Nations country team.

37. This country programme outlines UNICEF contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

38. Key risks for achieving country programme results include the volatility of the political and socioeconomic environment in the region, and its potential negative impacts on Egypt; chronic conflicts in neighbouring countries; changing funding priorities for donors; and economic slowdown and increasing vulnerabilities as a result of national economic reforms. UNICEF will review the likelihood and impact of those risks on an annual basis.

39. UNICEF will continuously monitor the real and potential impact of national economic reforms on fiscal capacities and household conditions, as well as changes in the political environment that may constrain government priorities or capabilities. It will make programme adjustments, including geographic targeting, as necessary.

40. The country programme includes a marked strengthening of strategic communication capacity. This will support improved donor engagement, including exploration of non-traditional funding sources, and advocacy for continued child-centred bilateral development assistance in a climate of declining donor support.

41. The strong engagement of the UNICEF regional office technical staff in the implementation of the country programme will be an important factor should risks mandate a reconfiguration of programming.

Monitoring and evaluation

42. The country programme components will strengthen their internal planning, monitoring and evaluation and data management capacities with a progressive expansion of innovation, reflected in investing in real-time monitoring and other performance monitoring tools. UNICEF will support government and implementing partners' planning, monitoring and information system's capacity for more effective implementation and performance. A dedicated focus on strengthening government partners' capacity to produce and utilize evidence for policy advocacy and decision-making will ensure that social protection policies and programmes are more inclusive of poor and vulnerable children and better achieve the Government's commitment to child-related SDGs and its Vision 2030. Egypt's Demographic and Health Survey is planned for 2018/2019, and UNICEF is currently discussing the inclusion of key child-related indicators, such as the ECD index. Internal mechanisms for overseeing performance will include a quarterly review and endorsement of key programme and management priorities in the annual management and semi-annual programme review meetings. Programme results will be reviewed with government partners, such as line ministries and relevant national councils.

43. The Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (IMEP) will be the central tool for routine monitoring of key studies and evaluations. An internal evidence-based task force will work to ensure management oversight of effective planning, utilization of research and evaluation evidence, and monitoring and evaluation capacity-building, including in information and communications technology and data generation, within the IMEP framework.

44. As outlined in the costed evaluation plan, UNICEF will conduct four strategic evaluations, focused on the contribution of positive parenting and girls' empowerment interventions, social inclusion and social protection interventions, the humanitarian response under the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP), and the 1,000 days nutrition model. UNICEF will undertake a mid-term review of the country programme in 2020, and will prepare a situation analysis of children in Egypt in the lead up to the subsequent country programme cycle. UNICEF will be a central participant, via the monitoring and evaluation task force in the monitoring and evaluation of the UNPDF. The concurrent mid-term review in 2020 of the UNPDF and UNICEF country programme will enable UNICEF to ensure its strategic contribution to the national priorities of Egypt.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Egypt — UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2018-2022

Convention on the Rights of the Child: Particular focus on articles 1-5, 23, 26, 27.
National priorities: Main focus on SDGs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 5c, 10.3, 16.2; main focus on Vision 2030 National Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS) indictors:[14] social justice 8-10, health 7-8, 13, education and training 3, 4, 6, 9, 11.
UNDAF outcomes involving UNICEF: Social justice, inclusion and human development; Social protection; Health, nutrition and population; Education; Protection. **Outcome indicators measuring change that includes UNICEF contribution**: Indicators for the UNPDF, 2018-2022, are currently under development.
Related draft UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018-2021 Goal Areas:[15] 1-5

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
Social inclusion and data By 2022, poor and vulnerable children are better identified and increasingly benefit from child-sensitive and integrated social protection systems and child-responsive	Child poverty statistics included in the regular National Statistical Office poverty reporting. Baseline 2017: No Target 2022: Yes	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) reports	1. Social protection systems to provide appropriate responses to the needs of poor and vulnerable children are strengthened. 2. Increased availability of quality disaggregated data and analysis on children, for more inclusive and equitable decision-making.	CAPMAS, MoSS, Ministry of Investment and International Cooperation (MoIC), MoF, National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM), Ministry	3 000	15 000	18 000
	Number of children covered by the social protection system (data available disaggregated by	Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS) reports					

[14] Ministry of Planning, Monitoring and Administrative Reform (2015): Egypt Vision 2030, Government of Egypt's inventory of key performance indicators against each National Sustainable Development Strategy pillar.

[15] The final version will be presented to the UNICEF Executive Board for approval at its second regular session of 2017.

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
national policies and public spending.	sex, age, disability and location). Baseline 2017: 3.5 million Target 2022: 7.0 million			of Health and Population (MoHP), Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MoETE), Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS)			
	Percentage of GDP on targeted social protection for poor and vulnerable families and children. Baseline 2017: 2.3% Target 2022: 3.0%	Ministry of Finance (MoF) national budget					
	Number of national reports with updated key performance indicators related to children (for example, SDS/SDGs). Baseline 2017: 0 Target 2022: 2	MoIC SDS reports					
Survival and early development By 2022, more vulnerable children in their early years (aged 0 to 6) have improved survival and are nurtured and stimulated for improved early childhood development.	Percentage of children aged 3 to 5 who are on track in at least three of four development domains (learning, literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional) with data available disaggregated by sex, location and wealth quintile. Baseline 2018: TBD Target 2022: +5%	Egypt Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)	1. Cross-sectoral ECD policies and standards updated and coordination and management capacities are enhanced. 2. National capacity for quality assurance of primary and secondary maternal, child and adolescent health services is strengthened. 3. Nutrition national policies and institutional capacities are strengthened. 4. National capacity to provide formal and non-formal early	MoSS, NCCM, MoHP, MoETE, National Population Council (NPC), National Nutrition Institute (NNI), ECD task force, World Bank, UNHCR, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), NGOs,	4 000	30 000	34 000

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
	Number of children aged 0 to 28 days who die out of 1,000 children — neonatal mortality rate (data available disaggregated by location, wealth quintile and mothers education). Baseline 2014: 14/1,000 Target 2022: 12/1,000	Egypt DHS	childhood care and education services for more vulnerable children is strengthened. 5. Parents and caregivers in targeted areas have enhanced skills and social support needed to provide nurturing care and positive discipline to their children.	academia, media			
	Percentage of children aged 3 to 5 years who are currently attending an organized early childhood education (data available disaggregated by age, sex, location and wealth quintile). Baseline 2014: 47% Target 2022: 55%	Egypt DHS					
	Percentage of children aged 0 to 5 months who are exclusively breastfed. Baseline 2014: 13% Target 2022: 35%	Egypt DHS					
Learning and protection By 2022, more vulnerable children, adolescents and youth experience improved learning and are	Percentage of grade eight students not reaching the low benchmark learning outcomes in core subjects: (a) mathematics, (b) science, and (c) reading (data available	TIMSS PIRLS	1. National capacity to improve effectiveness and efficiency of education service delivery for children, adolescents and youth, including those on the move, is strengthened. 2. Education providers in selected	MoETE, MoYS, NCCM, MOSS, MoH, Ministry of Interior (MoI), Ministry of Justice (MoJ), Prosecution Office, UNHCR,	4 205	30 000	34 205

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
increasingly protected from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect.	disaggregated by sex). Baseline 2015/2016: (a) 53%, (b) 58%, (c) TBD Target 2022: (a) 50%, (b) 55%, (c) -5%		governorates have strengthened capacities to deliver quality formal and non-formal relevant learning opportunities, particularly for out-of-school children, children with disabilities and those on the move. 3. National capacity to legislate, plan, monitor and budget for child protection prevention and response, including for children on the move, is strengthened. 4. Service providers in targeted locations have strengthened capacities to prevent violence against children and deliver quality child protection interventions to children at-risk, including those in contact with the law, on the move and survivors of violence. 5. Social perceptions and attitudes towards violence against children and harmful gender-based practices are improved in targeted areas. 6. Participation of children and adolescents in decisions that affect their lives, including in civic engagement initiatives and mechanisms, is improved in targeted areas.	UNFPA, NGOs, academia, media			
	Percentage of girls and women aged 15 to 17 have undergone circumcision (FGM/C) (data available disaggregated by age, location, wealth quintile and mothers education). Baseline 2014: 61% Target 2022: 58%	Egypt DHS					
	Percentage of children aged 1 to 14 experienced any violent disciplining method during the past month (data available disaggregated by sex, age, location, wealth quintile and mothers education. Baseline 2014: 93% Target 2022: 88%	Egypt DHS					

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
Programme effectiveness The country programme is efficiently designed, coordinated, managed and supported to meet quality programming standards in achieving results for children.	Percentage of management and programme priority indicators meeting scorecard benchmarks. Baseline 2016: 70% Target: 100%	UNICEF scorecard	1. UNICEF staff and partners are provided with guidance, tools and resources to effectively design, plan and manage programmes. 2. UNICEF staff and partners are provided with tools, guidance and resources for effective advocacy on child rights issues. 3. Strategies to address cross-cutting issues related to child rights are developed and applied.		3 000	5 000	8 000
	Percentage of funds received as 'other resources' against 2018-2022 country programme planned amount. Target: 100%	UNICEF Vision					
	Percentage of 2018-2022 country programme evaluation recommendations implemented, closed and reported within 12 months of uploading. Target: 100%	UNICEF records					
Total resources					**14 205**	**80 000**	**94 205**